The Bombay Gazette

10,404—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. PESHAWUR ..	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th July.
— VENETIA	2745	450	A. B. Danieli	25th ,,
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
L. PLINLIMMON ..	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 960	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,090
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond ...	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 23, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R. 500	Including	I Class .. R. 520	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA ,, Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,,	II	do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 55
From Naples,	I	do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130
,,	II	do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p.	nl.	About
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700		29th July.
GALATEA.....	J. D. Allison	3,500	700		12th Aug.
ISCHIA.....	———	3,150	700		26th ,,

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1880. Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow-street.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
of all descriptions kept in stock.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 28th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th July, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the celebrated compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle.....Rs.	2-0	2-4
,, double size ..... ,,	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each	1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian.....	,,	0 14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins....	,,	0 10
Groats, do, do. do. tins....	,,	0 10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size....	,,	0 12
Corn Flour, Brown and Poison's, in packets....	,,	0 7
Do. do. do. tins....	,,	0 9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 4
Hard's Infant's Food.....	per packet	0 10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut.....	per oz.	0 14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's.	per tin	0 10
,, Do. do. do. do. ..	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1 8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids..	,,	0 14
Do. do. do. large size..	,,	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food.....	,,	1 2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins..	,,	0 8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	,,	0 8
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	2 4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles ..	,,	0 8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	,,	0 10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins	,,	1 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 250	3 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ,,	,, 100	2 8
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,,	,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped ,,	,, 100	2 4
,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ,,	,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch [illegible] East-street, Poona.
[illegible] 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST TESTIMONIALS ON MAJU AND CO.'S TEAS.

THE PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, 5th N. Light Infy., has much pleasure in testifying to the EXCELLENT QUALITY of the TEA supplied to the Mess by Messrs. MAJU & CO. of Bombay.—Deesa, 19th June, 1882.

From SURGEON-MAJOR S. O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Dear Sir,—I consider your TEA EXCELLENT.—22nd June, 1882.

From a POLITICAL OFFICER of the Bo. S. C.

I have dealt with Messrs. MAJU & Co. for TWO YEARS. The Tea with which they have supplied me has always been of a VERY GOOD QUALITY and SUPERIOR to any that I have obtained from OTHER DEALERS in India.—25th June, 1882.

From a WELL-KNOWN PROFESSIONAL.

Dear Sir,—Your Orange Pekoe is a VERY FINE FLAVOURED TEA.—27th June, 1882.

MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, the *largest*, *best* and *cheapest* in India, has JUST BEEN REPLENISHED with a choice selection of Teas of the SPRING CROP from the best Plantation (*Colonel Hawes' Monsimbul Estate*) in Kangra Valley. These unequelled Teas in AROMA, FLAVOUR and QUALITY are INFINITELY SUPERIOR to those of FOREGONE SEASONS. They are supplied to MESSES, CLUBS, &c., and to MEMBERS of CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICES all over India. Upwards of 15,000 lbs. of CHOICEST TEAS in stock. Sold in 1 lb. patent tin canisters. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT TRADE-MARK ON LABELS. Price Lists sent free on applying to

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPARE INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.—2 Saxhorns, 2 valves, at Rs. 80 each or Rs. 155 the pair. 1 Bombardon (round), 3 valves, at Rs. 125. The above are new, have never been used and are complete with cases. 5 E flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 16 each. 2 B flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 14 each. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd N. L. I., Ahmedabad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of KAIKOBAD, RUSTOMJEE and COMPANY has from THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

KAIKOBAD DINSHAW GHANDY,
RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOYE.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1882-83.
Price Rs. 2.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the ABKARI FARM of the KAIRA DISTRICT for the year commencing 1st August, 1882.

All Tenders must be received by noon, on the 18th instant, and should be addressed to the COLLECTOR, Kaira, who will furnish particulars on application.

The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Assistant Collector in charge, Kaira.
Kaira, 10th July 1882.

NOTICE.—If you wish to buy a good and serviceable English-made WATCH similar to those of Dent's, McCabe's, and Jones's, either Gold or Silver, Open-case, Semi-Hunting or Hunting, Keyless or Keyless, and moderate in price, pray see them, before buying, at

MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE'S,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the petition of SOMJI LALJI KHOJA, a dealer in glassware, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the second day of August next, by the Insolvent abovenamed, for leave to WITHDRAW the PETITION filed by him in this Honourable Court on the fourteenth day of April last, praying for the benefit of the Act, passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all proceedings had thereon.

Any CREDITOR wishing to OPPOSE the said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said second day of August, to oppose the same.—Dated this 5th day of July, 1882.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of July, 1882.

NOTICE.—MEMON HUSSON MEYA RAHIMTOOLA having agreed to SELL his one-fourth share in the PROPERTY described at foot hereof, all persons having any interest or claim whatever in or to such share are hereby requested to give written notice thereof to the undersigned Attorney to the purchaser at his office, 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise they will be deemed to have waived all such interest or claim, if any, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 11th of July, 1882.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of hilly land, containing by admeasurement 20,900 square yards or thereabouts (with the messuages standing thereon), situate on the western side of and fronting Breach Candy-road, outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in the island of Bombay, and known by the name of Wittoba Canojee's Hill, and bearing pension and tax No. 301 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the north and west by hilly land belonging to Goolbai, widow of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Gamadia, on the east by the said Breach Candy-road, and on the south by hilly land partly belonging to Mr. Juggonnath Narayen and partly to the said Goolbai, and which now describing land and premises were formerly in the possession of Luxmibai, widow of Vassoodev Vithojee, and her tenants, and afterwards of Bhinjee Purshotam and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Husson Meya Rahimtoolla and Memon Joosub Ismail, Joosub Rahimtoola and Ismail Hajee Issac and their tenants.

MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR,

A NEW, most refreshing, and efficient remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, and diseases of the facial nerves; also for Faintness, Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c., imported direct from Japan by the undersigned.

Per phial Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

THE Undersigned are now well supplied with this preparation, and have made special arrangements for continuous shipments from the Makers. They recommend it as THE BEST PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.

Tin, 7 annas—Dozen Rs. 5.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

NOTE.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age; and will be pronounced without equal in any Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.					
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.					
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	.. Rs.	40 and 50
In hunting ,,	.. ,,	45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,,	.. ,,	50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives [illegible] careful attention by our home firm, [illegible] the average quality of watches are uncontradictedly far above the [illegible] confidently resold in India at the same rates, and can be [illegible] and commended to all those in need of a neat, really good reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking ..... Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking ..... Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking ..... Rs. 65, and 95.
The Time-Piece ..... Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong .....Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto Ditto on Bell .....Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto Ditto on Bell with Alarum...Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES,

AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs.70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in diameter.

23rd June, 1882. PRICE Rs. 110.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

THE OFFICES of the above company have been REMOVED from No. 33, Elphinston Circle, to No. 7, HUMMUM STREET.

K. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th July 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERERS are informed that the quantities of HAY, GRAM, Raw, LINSEED-OIL CAKES, SALT second sorts, and BRAN, shown in schedules Nos. 2 and 6 S. already issued to them, have been altered to the following extent. They are therefore requested to bring back the schedules issued to them for the necessary alterations being made therein.

HAY (GRASS DRY)..	..	.. lbs. 8,493,000
GRAM, Raw	..	.. lbs. 1,929,036
LINSEED-OIL CAKES	..	... lbs. 61,544
SALT, second sort	..	... lbs. 5,930
BRAN	..	... lbs. 165,032

G. R. C. WESTROPP, Lieut.,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat office, 10th July, 1882.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1882, at 3-30 p. m. (Bombay time) for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half year ending 28th February, 1882, and audited Balance Sheet for the same period.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire in accordance with clause 86 of the articles of association.
3. To fix the number of Directors in accordance with clause 80 of the articles of association.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To elect an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
6. To confirm the appointment of W. M. Tennent, Esq., and Currim Mahomed Sullimon, Esq., as Directors in the place of J. Dickson, Esq., and J. G. Russell, Esq., resigned.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. L. WEBER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS
TO POONA
DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment
FOR
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,
Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
POONA—East-street.
BOMBAY—Meadow-street, Fort.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Mark Twain's New Work—Stolen White Elephant	3 12
Do. Prince and Pauper.	4 12
Do. Roughing It. Illustrated edn.	4 12
Wooleston's English and Persian Dictionery	15 0
Monier William's Indian Wisdom, reduced price	5 0
Rankine's (Professor) Steam Engine, new edn., 1882	8 0
Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad; by A. Geikie	6 12
Tibetan Tales, derived from Indian Sources; by W. R. Ralston	8 12
Linguistic Essays; by C. Abel	5 12
Thompson Clinical Lectures on the Urinary Organs	1 8
Dowden's Studies in Literature	3 12
Jenkin's Paladin of Finance	4 12
Country Sketches in Black and White; by J. E. Panton	3 12
My Sister the Actress; by Florence Marryat...	1 4
English Men of Letters—Charles Dickens; by A. W. Ward	1 8
Oliver's Shipping Law Manual, new edn.	4 12
[illegible] of the Law; by W. E. H.	1 8
[illegible] Diseases of Women	8 0
Lessons in Days in India, new edn., Illustrated	6 12
Twenty [illegible] Afghanistan; by E. A. Floyer, [illegible] trated	17 8
Unexplored Balu[illegible] 1880	10 0
Illustrated [illegible] My Time in	
Sir Richard Temple's India	10 0
Do. Men and Events of	2 0
India	
Army Act, revised edn., 1882	
Carter (H. V.) on Spirillum Fever, Synonyms, Famine, or Relapsing Fever	13 4
Bikler's Malay, Achinese, French, and English Vocabulary	4 12
Vivian's Wanderings in the Western Land	6 12
Slater's Manual of Colours and Dye Wares	4 12
Speeches and Table Talk of the Prophet Mahomed; by S. Lane-Poole	3 0
Vergil, with an Introduction and Notes; by T. L. Papillon. 2 vols.	6 12
Queen Cophetua, a Novel; by R. E. Francillon	1 4
Ellice Quentin, a Novel; by Justian Hawthorne	1 4
Charles Reade's Novels, new illustrated edn. The Wandering Heir	2 4
Facey's Elementary Decoration	1 4
Cussan's Handbook of Heraldry	4 12
Browne's Hindi Primer in Roman Characters.	1 8
Lecky's The Danger Angle, and Offshore Distance Tables	3 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Me

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

SHORT of a close holiday it is impossible to conceive a quieter day than we have had in business all round. Private telegrams from home were not received till well on in the day, and Reuter's commercial messages were only delivered after business was practically over. This, coupled with mail work and the critical position in Egypt, has been sufficient to check all operations, and, to all appearance, we shall now see nothing, or next to nothing, in the shape of active business until we have definite news from Alexandria. The general opinion seems to be that actual hostilities must have been commenced this morning, and should this prove to be the case it is scarcely possible to believe in the safety of the Suez Canal. The banks now all require that goods against which they buy drafts shall be insured against war risk, and in the existing state of affairs it can scarcely be considered more than a reasonable precaution.

The commercial advices from London are distinctly indicative of more warlike views at home. Consols still remain at 99⅞ and French Rentes at 115, but Indian Rupee paper is called nominal and Bar Silver unquotable. Private telegrams, we hear, give 51⅛ as the price, but the fact probably is that no one cares to take the risk of shipping the metal in the present state of things, whilst with exports from this side practically at a standstill, the demand for remittance to the East is necessarily very limited.

In the General Produce Markets, so far as reported by Reuter, Linseed and Rapeseed are unaltered. Wheat, however, continues firm with a partial improvement in value.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong, Surats showing a hardening tendency, the day's sales being estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 4,000 were Surats. In spot prices an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in Americans, Good Oomra, and Good Broach, and Americans to arrive come 3-64d. higher. Not only is the statistical position beginning to assert itself, but the probability of something like an entire failure of the Egyptian Crop is becoming daily more certain, and in this event prices can scarcely fail to go on advancing.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling opened weak at yesterday's closing rates, but after receipt of the telegrams a decline of 1-32d. was established all round. At the fall the market closes with a still downward tendency, the fact being that there is practically nothing in the shape of private paper offering in the way of cover, whilst most of the banks for some time past have been very free sellers of telegraphic, both ready and forward. Government to-morrow will, no doubt, still adhere to their limit of 1s. 8d. for Council drafts, but if export business, as seems probable, is going to shut up altogether, this will have little effect on the market, and the value of the rupee will go on declining. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·12⅝	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very depressed, with numerous sellers but few buyers. Values have receded to Rs. 99½ for Fours and Rs. 107½ for Fours-and-a-half, and even at these figures there is every indication that we have not yet seen the lowest. If hostilities with Egypt actually take place it goes without saying that a further fall will ensue; but even irrespective of this, there is an uneasy feeling about that Government may be driven into a loan before the financial year is much older. The faintest whisper of such a contingency just now would be sufficient to send down Fours to Rs. 95, and there are many shrewd judges of the market who regard that figure as by no means an unlikely level.

SHARES continue very quiet. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. better at Rs. 790. Press Companies are somewhat irregular. Sassoon Press have advanced Rs. 50, Fort Press Rs. 25, and Bellary Rs. 20; but New Indian are Rs. 2½, Dhollera Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull, and in some instances Rs. 5 lower. The local Yarn market is dull and Coals keep rising, whilst there is nothing as yet in the shape of a compensating movement apparent. This may come should a stoppage of the Suez Canal actually take place, but until it does operators seem inclined to hold aloof. In miscellaneous companies Bombay Ice are Rs. 2, Kemp and Co. Rs. 6 lower, whilst Treacher and Co., Ld., have advanced to Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 500 paid up.

IN COTTON to-day we have not heard of a single transaction for export. A fair inquiry undoubtedly prevails, but the holders of such merchantable parcels as are available hold for such high prices that business is out of the question. Receipts are now down to very small figures and will keep on diminishing.

[illegible] generally reported that [illegible] tenders asked for Government have resulted in very little business. Coasters [illegible] inquired for, but as no fresh tonnage has been put on the berth since Saturday 275 are for measurement. At this figure there is no business, and it is very questionable whether almost any rate would bring out cargo should anything affecting the safety of the Canal transpire. More than one large firm are reported to have received telegraphic instructions from the other side to enter on no fresh transactions after completion of existing engagements; and this will practically become the policy of the trade generally unless an immediate settlement of the Egyptian difficulty is advised. The risks on shippers irrespective altogether of war risk are too numerous and too ill defined to admit of cautious people accepting them in return for any slight profit available, and something like an entire stoppage of exports seems on the cards.

PIECE-GOODS to-day have been very firm on the spot, and there has been some inquiry for future deliveries at comparatively fair prices. Importers [illegible] inclined to act with great caution, and [illegible] do not seem disposed to pay rates [illegible] meet the exigencies of the case. [illegible] tinue very firm. Large purchases of old [illegible] on the bunder are reported at prices showing [illegible] vance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per ton on the quotations of a fortnight ago, and to arrive there are practically no sellers. Ready Cardiff has changed hands at Rs. 21½ per ton on the bunder and even at this figure there are no more sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	855
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-8	do	28
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 41 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	160

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*3
Mazagon Land, &c...	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	6,000	3,650	2,925	Rs. 30	100
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	227½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]ar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
[illegible]a Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
[illegible] Ginning Co	160	500	all	18 p.ct.	490
[illegible]ress Co., Kurla	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Ap[illegible] Press Co. (in [illegible]28)	750	400	400	40	470
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	20 p. c.	600
Berar Cotton Spinning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 374	495
Breach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	1,075
Colaba Press Co	500	1,800	1,800	50	71
Dhollera, P. & G.	500	300	all	30	215
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,170
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.a.	570
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.a.	3424
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	2124
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	23	2,025
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,800	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	50	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.	450	100	..	54	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..	100
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	840
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	730
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	750 exd
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	885
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	545
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,090
Jafer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Jhandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Khatao Mackinzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	947½
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	2,075
Mahalukhmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,320
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,310
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,245
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	910
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	915
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	35	670
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,460
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,220
Southern India	600	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	935
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	810

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship W. D. Lawrence, 2,858 tons, Captain J. Ellis, will sail to-day for Narakel in ballast.

THE steamer Lady Dalhousie, 1,291 tons, Captain W. Abbot, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Handel, 1,382 tons, Captain G. Mathews, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 1,489 tons, Captain G. Kilgour, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hesperia, 1,981 tons, Captain W. Russell, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 500 pilgrims.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain Owen Lloyd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (13th June), with the following cargo:—729 packages piecegoods, 365 bales twist, 82 bars, 12 plates and 300 tons iron, 2,998 tons coals, 7 cases gold thread, 14 packages papers, 3 cases leathers, 6 drums oil, and some packages merchandise.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, 2,162 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from London (14th June), brought the English mail and the following cargo:—13 cases boots, 150 casks beer, 25 cases porter, 10 cases umbrellas, 76 cases cochineal, 5 drums varnish, 121 cases wine and spirits, 12 cases soaps, 59 cases provisions, 51 cases medicines, 80 packages stores, 51 packages colors and paints, 4 boxes specie, 68 packages pupers, 5 cases cologne, 6 cases needles, 131 packages piecegoods, 15 packages ropes, 64 bales twist, 20 packages wire, 18 cases books, 10 cases matches, 15 packages tallow, 5 packages glassware, 106 boxes bar soap, 4 boxes gold bars, 40 boxes silver coins, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
10	Abyssinia (s).....	Mitchell	Bussorah, June 27.
11	Werneth Hall(s).	Lloyd	Glasgow, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Clan Macleod (s).	Kilgour	London.
	Lady Dalhousie(s).	Abbot	Antwerp.
	Handel (s)	Mathews	London.
	Cathay (s)	Robbie	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hesperia, Russell, to Liverpool. &c.
Ship W. D. Lawrance, Ellis, to Narakel.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cochin, to Marseilles.
Steamer King Arthur, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sultana, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Shannon, to China &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall (s)—10 packages copy books, Cooper and Co; 5 casks brass wire, 29 cases yellow metal sheets and 1 cask flies, Owen and Oxeil; 2,833 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookeria; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 75 crates empty sodawater bottles, Sallay Mahomed Fazul; 10 cases oilmanstores, Abdoolally Hipatola; 1 cask glassware, Ebram Hajee Allarakhia; 8 cases iron safes, Punnett and Co; 30 cases slates, D. P. Batha and Co; 50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 6 casks blacking, Alcock Ashdown and Co; 50 barrels rosin, Esmaljee Aliybhoy; 19 crates earthenware, Hajee Abdool Currim Tyeb; 14 cases phosphate, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 10 cases oilmanstores and 1 case soap, Goolamally Jeewajee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind—1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—3 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia (s)—6 cases beads, Ebramjee Esmaljee 33 cases beads, Mahamedally Essoofally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Silkirk—202 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bunoodiram Balchund.
[illegible] bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen—120 cwts cotton, Royce Amerchund.
Clan Macleod (s)—1,340 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 13 bales cotton, Ebrahim Esmaljee and Co; 15 cases [illegible]; 2 bales hides and skins, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 2 cases [illegible] Jaffer and Co; 2 bales [illegible] and Co; 2 bales hides, Natha Essa; [illegible] Co; 4 bales hides, [illegible] skins, Esmail Gool Mahomed; [illegible] Chimondass; [illegible] and Co.

FOR [illegible].

Abergaldie (s)—119 [illegible] Bhanjee.

FOR [illegible].

Lady Dalhousie (s)—3,200 cwts rapeseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crystal (s)—7,999½ cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—220 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Aurlie (s)—269 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 129 bales cotton, Ramgopali Foolchund; 101 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Silkirk—200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Hesperia (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s)—1 case shawls, Hajee Safoodin Mahamed.

FOR HAVRE.

Abergaldie (s)—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sultana (s)—37,143 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Shannon (s)—115 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

O'Donnell, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Surat.
Reay, Major, 27th Bombay N. I., to join, from Neemuch.
Hughes, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Belgaum

JULY 10.

Montgomery, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Sandwith, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Duke, Surg., on leave, to England.
Harris, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Davis, Major, 17th Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Sandwith, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 12.

There will be parade in the Town Hall this day (Wednesday) the 12th instant, at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). The manual, firing and bayonet exercises will be practiced; sword drill for Officers and Serjeants. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 8.)

Capt. G. W. Martin, Asst. Supdt., 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Asst. Supdts., with effect from the afternoon of the 16th June the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Offg. Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

Mr. L. F. Berkeley, Asst. Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three month.

Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly and Lieut.-Col. E. Temple, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Political Supdt. Hill Tracts, Meywar, on 4th June.

Lieut. G. H. J. Moore joined his appointment of Offg. Adjt. of the Merwar Battn. on 27th June 1882.

Mr. W. Roulter, Inspr., 2nd Grade, and Personal Asst. to Comsr. Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed Treasury Officer at the Sambhar Lake.

Mr. W. Siddons, Inspr. 3rd Grade, is appointed to act as Personal Asst. to the Comsr., Northern India Salt Revenue, until further orders.

Capt. J. T. Wright, R. E., Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, to Lieut. T. Digby, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, on 25th June.

Mr. R. Sivewright, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, is granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs from 21st June.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette.)

Mr. A. M. Markham, Offg. Comsr., Bareli Div., privilege leave for 3 months, from 31st June 1882.

Mr. G. E. Coles, Asst. Engr., passed on 1st May 1882, the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in P. W. Code, chap ii., sec i., para. 21.

It is notified for general information that the Ganges Canal will be closed for annual repairs as soon after the 1st July 1882, as the state of the weather will permit.

The undermentioned Apprentice Engrs., appointed to these Provinces in Govt. of India, P. W. D. Notification No. 113, dated 26th April 1882, are posted as below:—

Mr. S. Athim, to the Meerut Div., Ganges Canal.
Mr. G. T. Anthony, to the Eastern Jamna Canal.
Mr. G. P. Horst, to the 2nd Div., Betwa Canal.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

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MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his numerous and invaluable instruments to suit the eyesight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application at Messrs. MARCKS and Co. It contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of which have been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had, however, failed to suit the eyesight

Outstation orders punctually attended to.
Test-types sent on application.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ORMISTON—July 9, at Weston, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Thomas Ormiston, C. I. E., Mem. Inst. C. E., Consulting Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

COOPER—July 10, at Girgaum, William Frederick, the beloved son of the late Frederick Cooper, aged 16 years and 6 months, of enteric fever.
HAMMICK—Lionel Henry, the beloved child of John and Louisa Hammick, aged one year and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DOLBY—May 28, at Roorkee, Dinah Olivea, the wife of Assistant Apothecary H. Dolby, aged 21 years.
O'BRIEN—July 7, at Saugor, Central Provinces, Hilda Olivia Kathleen, child of Surgeon-Major T. M. O'Brien, Army Medical Department, aged 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882.

As we anticipated the bombardment of Alexandria commenced yesterday morning. The twelve hours mentioned in the summons to surrender the forts having expired apparently on Monday morning, the twenty-four hours' notice of the actual commencement of hostilities followed, and at four o'clock on Tuesday morning the fleet opened fire on the fortifications. The French Squadron takes no part in the bombardment, and it would seem that the French Consul protests against the action of the British Admiral, for we are informed that all the foreign Consuls have protested. The object of the bombardment is stated by Lord Granville to be the enforcement of the temporary surrender of the forts with a view to their disarmament. It is doubtful whether so transient a motive will be deemed by European public opinion an adequate justification for so serious a course. It is unfortunate that the necessity for the measure was not more obvious to the representatives of the other Powers than the action of the Consuls would seem to indicate. The Conference, we are informed, is at a standstill pending the result of the course taken by Sir Beauchamp Seymour. This fact, taken in conjunction with the protests of the Consuls, shows that the action now taken is entirely independent of the European concert, and for that matter of the understanding hitherto subsisting between the English and the French Governments. England is not acting as the mandatory of Europe, but entirely upon her own undivided responsibility. We are for from saying that this is necessarily a cause for regret. British interests in Egypt are predominent, and when occasion arises they must be enforced if need be single-handed, whatever other Powers may think or say. But it is a curious instance of the irony of events that Mr. Gladstone, who has been such a fervid panegyrist of the European concert, and the enthusiastic apologist of nationalities anxious to throw off the Sultan's suzerainty, should be now the most rampant Jingo extant, and throwing the European concert to the winds, bombard Alexandria in defiance of the protests of the representatives of all Europe, his only valid excuse being that the Sultan refuses to lend him eighteen thousand men to stamp out a national movement to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, which claimed the right to examine the national budget, and to exile a Minister whose strength lay in the fact that the confidence and hopes of his countrymen were centred in him. Had Lord Beaconsfield done half as much, how eloquent would have been the denunciations which would have been fulminated from Midlothian! However, this is not the moment for dwelling upon the political aspects of the situation. Our ships are engaged in an operation of war, and attention for the moment is absorbed in the result. The issue, it is satisfactory to think, cannot be doubtful. The Admiral knows the exact calibre of the guns which he has to encounter, and he knows to the hundredth part of an inch the thickness of the plates which protect his vessels from their fire. It may be assumed that any vessel insufficiently protected will not take part in the action. The British ordnance is of the heaviest, and its fire must be overwhelming. Earthworks, or rather sand-works, can of course stand an immense amount of knocking about without being much the worse; but the guns, once dismounted, cannot well be replaced in so confined a space, and the resistance must necessarily come to an end. Will Alexandria surrender when that point is reached? It is the more probable that the garrison will withdraw beyond the reach of the guns of the fleet, and take up a position which would render the occupation of the city by detachments from the ironclads inexpedient and even unsafe. We shall then have to await the arrival of the expedition from England to bring matters to an issue. But in all these things it is as well to leave a margin in our calculations for the unforeseen. It is impossible to say what may be the next phase of this most unwelcome complication.

It is not easy to understand why the British Consul General should inform Dervish Pasha that he will be held responsible for the safety of the Khedive. If the Khedive be in personal danger Dervish Pasha himself cannot be in much better case. The popularity which attended the Sultan's Commissioner on his first arrival in Egypt waned when it was supposed that he was working against Arabi and the Nationalists. He overstrained his influence, and his dictatorial style alienated those who had at first welcomed him as a *deus ex machinâ*. His helplessness was shown when he had to concur with the Khedive in the invitation to Arabi Pasha to withdraw his resignation and resume his post at the Ministry of War. Here is what the *Times'* correspondent wrote about the relative influence of Dervish and Arabi a month since:—"The guarantee of Dervish Pasha and the Khedive to maintain order is utterly worthless except so far as it is supported by Arabi Pasha. That support would be withdrawn the moment that it suited Arabi to do so. It is no exaggeration to say that the life of every European in Egypt depends solely on the goodwill of Arabi Pasha; not reckoning such protection as the fleets may be disposed to afford." The relative authority of the two men has not changed since then, and yet it is Dervish Pasha who is officially informed that he will be held responsible if anything happen to the Khedive. This step is quite inexplicable except on the supposition that the Sultan's Commissioner is covertly supporting Arabi in his attitude of resistance, and that it is he and not Arabi who really commands at Alexandria. If this were the case it would be impolitic to make it too clearly known to the Egyptian population at this juncture, for the positive knowledge that it was the wish, if not order, of the Sultan that they should fight the fleet, might make a considerable difference in the stubborness of their resistance. But it can hardly be the fact that the Sultan desires to push matters to such an extreme. The renewed summons to Arabi to proceed to Constantinople shows that there is a strong repugnance at the Yelziz Kiosk to bringing things abruptly to the arbitrament of force. And if that be the real state of the case it is impossible to understand the grounds for making the Sultan's direct representative in Egypt answerable for what may be done by men whom he is certainly powerless to control, or even, under present circumstances, to influence. Why not hold Arabi Pasha responsible for the Khedive's safety? The truth is such a notification in a moment such as the present is perfectly idle, and is positively hurtful to the man whom it is intended to serve. Arabi himself is doubtless as much interested as Mr. Cartwright or Admiral Seymour in the preservation of the Khedive. His Highness is a valuable hostage; his presence at Arabi's head-quarters gives a colour of legality to the proceedings of the Minister of War which they might otherwise seem to lack. The death of the Khedive would not add in the slightest degree to Arabi's power over the army or the excited population. And if he can avert the political danger and the discredit which would result from the murder of Tewfik Pasha by the mob or by the soldiery, he will assuredly do so. The peril of the Khedive's position lies in the fact that he has come to be regarded as being on the side of the foreign Powers and against the Nationalists. He is very much in the position of Louis XVI. when the Duke of Brunswick announced that he would hold Paris responsible for his safety while the allies were marching on Paris to re-establish his authority. The proclamation in which that simple-minded declaration was made, was the unfortunate monarch's death-warrant. A population wild with excitement and terror at the presence of a hostile force is not likely to measure with any great care the exact degree to which a ruler whom they have discarded is in accord with the invader; that he wishes well to the enemy in any degree or shape is enough; they will almost certainly make him their first victim. [illegible] doubtful whether Tewfik Pasha was [illegible] any imminent danger until the people to be bombarded were notified that those who were about to bombard them felt a great interest in his safety. Now His Highness must trust to the goodwill of Arabi and the chapter of accidents to get out of the scrape with his life.

A BIGAMY case which was disposed of at the Sessions on Saturday deserves some further notice than a brief report in the legal intelligence. The principal defendant was a woman, and the offence having been proved to the satisfaction of the jury, she was convicted along with her paramour and an "abettor," and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Latham to three months' imprisonment, though, in consideration of her weak physical condition, what in England would be termed "hard labour" was remitted. We have nothing to say against the verdict of the jury. The woman, no doubt, committed bigamy, and in her case the law considers it an offence for which a severe sentence may be inflicted. But looking to the circumstances of this particular case, and remembering that the law against bigamy, even in communities where it is indigenous, is fruitful of anomalies, we have no hesitation in saying that the conviction and sentence of this unfortunate woman, Bhaghee, were themselves an offence against justice and humanity. The proceedings may have been strictly within the provisions of the Penal Code, but in that case we ask how long shall a penal law press only upon one sex, and that the weaker and most defenceless? The woman, Bhaghee, was undefended by counsel, a state of things which in itself is not creditable to our judicial system. She was feeble in body, and exhausted with standing (with a babe in arms) for several hours in the dock, as she had to do in accordance with a barbarous practice which many other nations have long since discarded. In her own clumsy way, however, she was able to cross-examine her prosecutor, and elicit from him facts which placed her "crime" in a very different aspect from that represented by the prosecution. It was true that last year she had married a second time. But she had done so after she had been separated from the prosecutor for ten years. She had lived with her first husband until he brought another wife into the household, and was by both of them driven away. She sued him for maintenance, and he promised to maintain her, and to take her back. She went back, but the husband and the second wife again ill-treated her, till, according to the admission of the husband, she "slipped away in the night." When at the end of many years the desolate creature goes through the form of marriage with a protector, she is prosecuted at the instance of a man who, according to the law which punished the woman, is himself a bigamist, and, according to his own confession, an unworthy husband,—and by the court is sent to jail for three months.

The most reprehensible feature of this bigamy law in India is that while we allow the man to avail himself of the worst privileges permitted by Hindu law, we impose the high moral law of England upon the woman, and inflict upon her penal consequences from which the man escapes, and to which she would not herself be amenable under the native law which confers such odious privileges on the man. Letourneau has laid it down as an "instructive fact" that our codes of morality are regulated by our necessities; and in a highly-civilised community the law of bigamy is a reasonable protection to the dignity of the matrimonial state. In a well-known judgment Lord Penzance gives an able definition of marriage in the highest acceptation of that term. "Marriage has been well said to be something more than a contract, either religious or civil—to be an institution. It does more than create moral obligations; it confers a status, and a recognised one, throughout Christendom. I conceive," his lordship goes on to say, "that marriage, as understood in Christendom, may for this purpose be defined as a voluntary union for life of one man and one woman, to the exclusion of all others. . . . There are, no doubt, countries peopled by a large section of the human race in which men and women do not live and cohabit together upon these terms—countries in which this institution and status are not known. In such parts men take to themselves several women, whom they jealously guard from the rest of the world, and whose number is limited only by considerations of material means. But the status of these women in no way resembles the status of the Christian 'wife.' There are rules which apply to persons in that somewhat analogous position, but there is no *magic* in the name." For the protection of an exalted status, such as Lord Penzance has described, the penal law of bigamy, applying to both sexes, is a sound and equitable enactment. But an equally wide application of it to a community which entertains no such elevated conception of the state of marriage would be at least unwise. To introduce it, however, and impose its penal consequences on the female sex only, is a monstrous injustice. There is not even among some orthodox Hindus any very high conception of marriage. Among the Shudras the illegitimate son has a right to inheritance, and forms a member of the family, with the legitimate sons, a fact which indirectly proves that the relationship of marriage is not held so sacred as among ourselves. The current number of the *Indian Spectator* contains a paragraph stating that the Gujerat papers complain about the high prices charged by fathers for their daughters, the figure being such that it takes the son-in-law a lifetime to work it off. How can the women of Gujerat regard as hallowed a contract which sells them, like Leah and Rachel of old, for seven or fourteen years' labour, as the case may be? And, if this be the state of matters among a comparatively advanced community, what idea of sacred status can be entertained by a low-caste woman whose husband can rid himself of his obligations towards her by tearing her saree and turning her out-of-doors, or can "degrade her in the household" by introducing a second wife, a proceeding which, according to our ideas, would at once dissolve the status of matrimony, and entail penal consequences upon the offender?

We admit that the question of administering a fairly equitable matrimonial law in accordance with those "laws and usages," which by the charter of our courts we are bound to observe, bristles with difficulties. But when our most eminent jurists have drawn so wide a distinction between the status of marriage as understood by ourselves and that which prevails in less advanced communities, it behoves us to exercise extreme caution in imposing our criminal law under conditions which make it wholly inapplicable, and employing it to regulate a relationship which Lord Penzance has said "in no way resembles" the bond of Christian marriage. The inapplicability of the English law to a Hindu community is admitted by the exception of the male sex from the scope of its operation. They are shielded by "the laws and usages of the Gentus" which, as before-mentioned, governs the decisions of our courts. Is there not, then, something unspeakably mean in subjecting helpless women to penal consequences unknown to "the laws and usages of the Gentus" (and intended only to guard reciprocal obligations) for the purpose of conserving masculine privileges from which the high-toned morality that framed the law of bigamy shrinks in disgust? The authors of the original draft of the Indian Penal Code recognised this hardship, and wisely divided the offence of bigamy into two sections. Bigamy where by deception an innocent individual was induced to go through a sham marriage was rightly provided with punishment. But bigamy wherein no party was deceived was wisely excluded from the code. It was pointed out that the English law of bigamy, like the English law of perjury, was designed less to punish a crime than

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

PROTEST OF THE CONSULS.

STATEMENT BY EARL GRANVILLE.

LONDON, JULY 10, 2-30 P. M.

Latest advices from Alexandria state that the British Consul-General has notified to the Egyptian Government the suspension of relations between Great Britain and Egypt.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has announced to the Governor of Alexandria that he will commence the bombardment of the fortifications at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday morning). The French fleet will not participate in the bombardment.

THE SAFETY OF THE KHEDIVE.

The British Consul-General has announced to Dervish Pasha that he holds him responsible for the safety of the Khedive.

WITH DRAWAL OF THE FOREIGN FLEETS.

LONDON, JULY 11, 5-43 A. M.

Latest advices from Alexandria state that all the foreign Consuls have protested against the threatened bombardment by the British.

The foreign fleets remain outside the harbour, the British ships alone confronting the forts.

There are no signs of yielding on shore.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, JULY 11, 6-41 A.M.

Advices just to hand from Alexandria state that the bombardment of the forts by the British commenced this morning.

LORD GRANVILLE'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville, replying to a question, said that a temporary surrender of the forts at Alexandria was required for the purpose of disarming them.

THE CONFERENCE AT A STANDSTILL.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Conference is at a standstill pending the result of the situation at Alexandria.

AN AUTUMN SESSION.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said that the House would adjourn early, and reassemble in October for the discussion of Parliamentary procedure.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Benjamin Webster, actor; and General C. Birdwood.

General Christopher Birdwood, whose death is announced by Reuter, entered the Indian army (Bombay Infantry) on May 30, 1825. He was Lieutenant two years later, Captain in 1837, Major in in 1851, Lieut.-Col. in 1857, Colonel in 1861, General in 1868, Lieut.-General in 1876, and General October 1st 1877.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The business for the Legislative Council to-morrow is unimportant. Mr. Ilbert will introduce a Bill confirming award made by the Viceroy in the dispute between Sirdar Bikruma Sing and the Kapurthula State. He will also present a report from the Selects Committee on the Bill to provide for the inspection of boilers.

DISCHARGED BRITISH SOLDIERS.

According to the alterations now made in the regulations for the discharge of British soldiers in India, short service men will not in future be allowed to embark for England to join the reserve unless they have actually completed their term of service. The term of service of men liable to enter the reserve is to be extended till the following trooping season if their term will by then have been completed at the date of the departure of the last trooper. All other soldiers whose term expires within thirty-five days after the departure of the last trooper may be sent to Deolalee, but will not embark unless their term of service expires before their arrival in England. Soldiers proceeding to the colonies must complete their service before embarking at Calcutta or Bombay.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats hardening tendency.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4 per cent. do.	89½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	115
Bar Silver	Unquotable.
Oriental Bank Shares	£15
Chartered Bank Shares	£22
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£30

Arrivals—Netley Abbey, Hawarden, and Clan McLean.

* Quotations nominal.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Communication between Suez and Alexandria interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, JULY 10.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 78·3

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

" 6 a.m.	79·3
" 10 a.m.	81·7
" 2 p.m.	80·4
" 4 p.m.	79·3

The following have been the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June in the last three years:—1880, Rs. 13,47,06,000; 1881, Rs. 13,07,80,000; 1882, Rs. 14,79,51,000.

The Afghan Medals for the Indian Army have not yet been received from England, but will on receipt be issued direct by the Government of India, Military Department.

The Rev. J. Allen, M.A., of the Irish Roman Catholic Mission at Madras, has been awarded the Afghan Medal for his services in Kabul.

A Committee of experienced officers will, it is stated, assemble at Madras and Bombay shortly to report on the scale of clothing best adapted for British troops serving in those Presidencies.

It has been decided that Majors of the Staff Corps and Indian Army are, equally with Majors of British regiments, ineligible to hold the appointment of Adjutant of a Volunteer Corps.

The whole amount of the recent defalcation by one of the staff of the National Bank of India has, it is reported, been recouped to the bank.

An Allahabad Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been started under the Presidentship of Colonel F. Brine, R. E. The Society's object is to prevent "cruel and improper treatment of animals and birds."

At the ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, it was resolved that an appropriate memento, not exceeding in value Rs. 3,000, be presented to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., as a token of appreciation of his valuable services in the interest of the company. Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, Mr. C. M. Setna, and other shareholders spoke warmly of the marked ability, caution, and foresight with which Mr. Byramjee had managed the affairs of the company from its commencement; and said that they had all received with much regret the announcement of that gentleman's resignation of the office of chairman. Out of the profit available for distribution, namely, Rs. 67,817, a dividend of Rs. 200 per share was declared.

Dr. Blaney is quite justified, says the *Indian Spectator*, in invoking the aid of the native Press against that most unbearable of social evils, the mother-in-law. European writers do not know what a bad mother-in-law is like. There is no such evil in European society. It is not the wife's mother annoying the husband by her meddlesomeness. In India the mother-in-law means the husband's mother worrying his helpless wife, hating her on principle, and tyrannising over the *vahu* (the unwelcome addition to the family) as a matter of right, till she literally drives the daughter-in-law to desperation.

The efforts of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha towards spreading abroad the knowledge of European industrial arts in India do not appear to have met with that cordial support which the Sabha anticipated for the movement. The *Indu Prakash* of yesterday says that "the young man whom the Sarvajanik Sabha sent about a month and a half ago to be initia-

facturing and other industries of Europe has reached London, and Mr. J. DaCosta, who has in various ways proved a friend of this country, is taking steps to have him introduced as an apprentice in the calico printing trade. This is, however, the beginning of a great project, which the Sabha has in view. It proposes to send half a dozen young men to America and the different parts of Europe for the purpose of studying the industrial arts of those countries, and this cannot be done without adequate support. We are sorry to say that the attempts of the Sabha to secure support to the movement have been well nigh failures. Even Bombay has received the project with indifference. There are young men to send, but there are not funds enough to provide even for the young man who has already proceeded to England. There is, we are told, a great necessity of sending a man to Mauritius to learn all the practical details of sugar planting and sugar refining as pursued there." No doubt there are plenty of young men in the Sabha's patronage who are ready to go to England, Mauritius, or elsewhere to learn any profitable business, at other people's expense; but the necessity of the Sabha's project is doubtful. There is no lack at present of industrial skill to work sugar refining, cotton printing, and numerous other businesses, if only capitalists can be found to supply the sinews of war, and no doubt, also, they will be forthcoming for any such enterprise that can be shown likely to prove a profitable venture.

A Bill has been introduced into the Madras Legislative Council to enable Government to carry out effectually the conservancy of the forests of that Presidency, and to systematise and regulate the action of the Forest Department. The Bill enables Government to empower officers, to be called Forest Settlement Officers, to inquire into and to commute or record all private rights in areas to be selected for constitution as reserved forests. When the inquiry is completed and all claims disposed of and settled, the forests will be declared by Government to be reserved, and thereafter no fresh rights can accrue therein. The Bill also contains provisions for the protection of forests declared reserved. It guards against alienation of waste lands which will be selected and set apart, either as already containing forest growth or as capable of being made to produce it, in localities where the general interests require that forests shall be maintained or created. The provisions of the Bill are for the most part taken, with some necessary modifications, from the Indian and Burmah Forest Acts, which have been successfully worked in other parts of India, including the Bombay Presidency.

They are go-ahead people at Ootacamnd, apparently. A correspondent writes to the Allahabad paper:—"*Apropos* of dress: I have come across a few costumes which are very pretty, and across some which have verily made my old flesh stand on end. There is nothing in all Madras which can touch these latter. They are cut off about eight inches below the knee, and are wondrous *decolete*— where do you suppose?—*behind*. The male mind is wholly lost in confusion. It does not know which to gaze upon the more,—the revelations below, or the revelations above. They are stupendous; and, as far as I can make out, they are the privilege of the married."

The *Globe* of June 23 remarked:—"Loose cash is not often so great a trouble to the owner as it appears to be just now at Alexandria. The writer of a letter from that place complains that the banks won't receive money, and that it is not safe to keep it at home." Affairs at Alexandria have not improved since then.

The marriageable age for a prince is, it seems, from 24 to 40; for a princess for 18 to 28. According to the *St. Petersburg Herald*, there are at present thirty-one marriageable princes and only twenty-four marriageable princesses. Germany, of course, furnishes the chief supply. There are no fewer than twenty German princes now in the marriage market, including Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the most eligible bachelor now in Europe.

At Airdrie, in Lanarkshire, recently, seven boys were each fined 7s. 6d., or, in default, seven days' imprisonment, for playing football "on the Sabbath day." It is a pity that the lads were not sent to gaol, which would have given Sir William Harcourt, says *Truth*, an opportunity of admonishing the austere Bumbles of the burgh.

The Russian poll-tax is, by order of the Emperor, to be gradually abolished, and the revenue hitherto derived from it is to be replaced by taxes to be proposed by the Finance Minister. In the meantime, those peasants who are not owners of the ground they cultivate, or whose possessions are of small extent, are to be freed from the impost on the 1st of January, 1883. The final abolition of the tax will take place eight years hence.

Count Tolstoi's appointment as successor to General Ignatieff in the Russian Ministry of the Interior is regarded at St. Petersburg, the *St. Aumar's Gazette* says, as an indication that the Czar has abandoned the notion of introducing reforms in a Liberal sense. Count Tolstoi, who was Minister of Education from 1866 to 1880, was a zealous advocate of the "classical" system; and this made him so unpopular that he gradually became one of the most prominent members of the reactionist party. When General Loris Melikoff was entrusted with the powers of government in the last year of the reign of Alexander II. Count Tolstoi was succeeded by the Liberal Minister Sabouroff, whose appointment was hailed with delight by the Russian Liberals as marking the commencement of an era of reform. M. Katkoff, however, who had always been one of Count Tolstoi's firmest supporters, declared in the *Moscow Gazette* that "the sun of the patriot Tolstoi would shine again." Still, though a reactionist and a Panslavist, Count Tolstoi has always been an advocate of tolerance; and his appointment will probably be followed by the adoption of a more conciliatory policy towards the Jews. It is said that now General Ignatieff has been dismissed, the astute ex-Ambassador of Russia at Constantinople is loudly proclaiming that he has always been an adherent of Liberal principles, and has held several conferences with General Loris Melikoff and other leading members of the party of reform at St. Petersburg, with a view to the overthrow of the new Minister.

The Paris police are on strike, or very near it. Some say they have been on strike for a very long time, since they were never found present when wanted. Possibly they think if they are not better paid by the French Government that they may obtain service in Colonel Brackenbury's secret force in Ireland. The Parisian papers ridicule this passive émeute, which is caused by low pay, long fixed, in the face of constantly increasing dearness of provisions, and they must succeed, though probably Paris or any other city or country might not suffer as seriously as alarmists suppose if left for a little time to do their own police. The newspaper chroniclers have their fun, half joke, half earnest, at this expected strike. One gentleman amusingly puts forward the demands he pretends that are being made in seven or eight articles—1. Every policeman must have 12,000 francs a year. 2. They must receive extra recompense for each arrest on a graduated scale, such as five francs for a street beggar, ten francs for a thief, 100 francs for an assassin, 200 francs for a bourgeois, and 300 francs for a student; it being always understood that these extras are to be doubled whenever the arrest is coupled with blows and wounds received by the person arrested. 3. Their days of service are to be reduced two hours in summer and one hour in winter, and they are to have a Sunday when they like. The rest of the imaginary demands are in a similar strain. The real truth is that the over-worked policemen of Paris, as polite and civil a body as lives, only demand not to starve, by obtaining a little increase of 100 francs per annum, or four pounds sterling, to their pay.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Mr. Childers last night (June 22) said that he did not know what became of the 100,000 to 200,000 rifles sold in 1878 by the War Department. We can tell what became of some of them. The mayor of a town possessing a large number of Irish residents bought some thousands of them at about half-a-crown or three and sixpence apiece. He then advertised throughout the district that anyone who cared to buy goods at his shop to the value of ten or twenty shillings should be presented with one of the discarded War Office firearms. The bait took. In a very short time the whole parcel was disposed of, and some thousand rifles were, by the agency of this enterprising mayor, placed in the hands of private individuals—to be used, no doubt, for purposes of their own.

Says the *St. James's Gazette*:—One great advantage, as recent events in the tea market have shown, which India possesses over China as a tea-growing country, lies in the relative nearness of its plantations to the European markets. Assam tea can be placed on the London market when China teas are only just leaving Woosung or Shanghai. The first consignment of the season of Darjeeling tea, which has just been sold, fetched the very fair average price of 1s. 6d. per lb.—a far higher figure than the most sanguine Indian tea-planters ever expected their produce to realise. And this result is not merely due to the excitement that always attends the early sales of "new season's tea." The good quality of Indian teas, now that experience in drying and packing has taught the growers how to avoid the faults which at first detracted from the value of their produce, is fully recognised by the trade and is rapidly becoming known to English consumers. Already India exports tea to the value of three millions sterling a year; and we may expect to see these figures doubled before many

THE NAVAL FORCE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The British naval force collected at Alexandria is probably sufficient to silence Arabi's batteries and make the chief seaport of Egypt altogether untenable in a very short time. A month ago the following vessels were at Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour's command:—the Invincible (carrying the Admiral's flag), Alexandra, Superb, Temeraire, Monarch, and Inflexible, six ships of the first, class, carrying altogether fifty-six heavy guns—comprising four of 80 tons, ten of 25 tons, thirty of 18 tons, ten of 12 tons, and two of 6½ tons. Besides these large ships, there were at Alexandria the Bittern, Condor, Beacon, Helicon, Cygnet, and Decoy. The entire force on board these ships, including all ranks and classes, is 3,631; and it was reported a month ago that the blue-jackets were so thoroughly drilled, and were so efficient in the use of their cutlasses and fire-arms, that should Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour consider it necessary to land a force the sailors might be considered equal to martres. The Inflexible and Monarch are turret-ships, while the other four large ironclads are of the broadside type. The Bittern, Condor, and Beacon are gun-vessels, the Helicon is a paddle dispatch boat, and the Cygnet and Decoy are gun-boats. This was only the demonstration squadron, and it has been supplemented since the figures given represented the total British force in Alexandria harbour. Reuter telegraphed that the Channel Squadron, with two British regiments on board, left Malta for Cyprus on July 7, and probably they have found their way to Alexandria before now. The Channel Squadron comprises the Minotaur (flag), Achilles, Agincourt, Northumberland, and Sultan, under command of Vice-Admiral McDowell, C. B. The first battalion of the Berkshire Regiment embarked from Gibraltar on July 9 for Egypt, and the troopship Malabar sailed from Portsmouth for the same destination on July 8 with the 47th and 56th Regiments. The iron armour-plated corvette Belleisle was ordered before the last mail left England to proceed to the Mediterranean; and the torpedo store-vessel Hecla left Spithead on June 23 to join the Mediterranean fleet (at Alexandria) with a large store of explosives and several torpedo boats, and carrying also a detachment of marines. On June 23 the Supply, tank-vessel of 250 tons, left Portsmouth, also to join the Mediterranean fleet. Originally this vessel was intended for service at Bermuda, but she was used as a vessel for condensing water during the Crimean war. Her engines are capable of pumping about 100 tons of water an hour.

ADMIRAL SIR BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR'S FLEET.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Invincible	14	450	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux.
Alexandra	12	671	Capt. C. F. Hotham.
Superb	16	600	Capt. T. L. H. Ward.
Temeraire	8	534	Capt. H. T. Nicholson.
Monarch	7	315	Capt. Hall Fairfax.
Inflexible	4	550	Capt. J. A. Fisher.
Bittern	3	90	Com. T. S. Brand.
Condor	3	100	Com. Lord C. Beresford.
Beacon	1	75	Com. C. W. Hand.
Helicon	2	73	Lt. Com. W. J. Morison.
Cygnet	4	59	Lt. Com. H. C. Ryder.
Decoy	4	59	Lt. Com. Boldero.
Belliste	4	180	Capt. F. M. Prattent.
Hecla	6	330	Capt. A. K. Wilson.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON (VICE-ADMIRAL McDOWELL, C.B.

Minotaur	17	706	Capt. J. Fellowes.
Achilles	16	705	Capt. E. Kelly.
Agincourt	17	705	Capt. E. H. Murray.
Northumberland	17	705	Capt. C. S. Beauniquet.
Sultan	12	472	Capt. H. Grubbe.

SECURITY FOR COMMISSARIAT INSPECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am induced to send you these few lines because of an addition to Colonel Van Heythuysen's advertisement calling for inspectors and clerks for service with the Commissariat Department in Egypt, in case an Indian contingent is sent to that country. The addition alluded to reads—"and all those desirous of obtaining inspectorships on field service are to be prepared to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes for first class and Rs. 500 for second class inspectors," without one word as to whether or no interest on the deposit will be allowed by Government.

In 1880, when a number of inspectors were being engaged, only Rs. 500 were demanded by the department for first class and none whatever for second class inspectors, while some time before this men of hardly any standing or intelligence were sent to the Front, in very responsible positions indeed, without any security or guarantee being required or demanded.

The cause of such heavy security as Rs. 1,000 being demanded in the present instance of a six months' wander in Egypt cannot be understood. Even the cautious Government of Bombay, how can the department expect men in quest of work to deposit Rs. 1,000 for a monthly salary of Rs. 75, which in one year would only amount to Rs. 900—to say nothing of the responsibilities attached to inspectors in charge of depots, where it was frequently the case in Afghanistan, they are surrounded by very doubtful people both in and out of Government employ, or more or less exposed to be cheated by native contractors, who not unfrequently convert stones into bhoosa and kurbee bags, atta into ghee, gravel into gram, and all sorts of such dishonest tricks which are only found out by the uninitiated when it is too late?

In cases of this kind deficiencies on no small scale must follow, which, when entered into by the department, may or may not result in great trouble to the inspector in regaining possession of his money. The Commissariat ask men to throw Rs. 1,000 into inactivity to get at a doubtful Rs. 900, to have the honour of being designated a chowkidar of the line of communication, with every prospect of ruining their good name, and their health in the bargain.

Again, why demand cash when during the last campaign the guarantee bonds of the "Indian Guarantee Association" were considered quite sufficient. Is it because the money-lenders' clause submitted by the Commissariat for insertion in the Association's bonds was refused—a clause requiring that the bond be payable twenty-four hours after that department concluded that the party guaranteed had acted fraudulently, without even proving that he had done so,—or what is it? In the first place, it cannot be said that the salary (Rs. 75 per mensem) of an inspector of the first class is compatible with responsibilities, nor the salary and responsibilities compatible with the deposit of Rs. 1,000; perhaps it is because the department has given the Association so much unnecessary trouble by endeavouring to explain, by means of long-winded letters, what they were not entitled to, that the Association has thrown the Commissariat over in disgust, especially after that "Aden-Poona Bakery" affair, which, *sans doute*, was purely a mistake on our part."

I, however, have no doubt that the Association would most readily modify their bonds in fairness to all parties concerned; but to expect that a Bombay native of intelligent men will consent to the ridiculousness of making their bonds one-sided is pure folly; and in justice to those who are willing to take up inspectorships, but who have not Rs. 1,000 at their disposal, especially for so lame a purpose, I hope the Association will be good enough to submit an amended bond for the approval of the Presidency Commissariat.

RECREM.

TAXES IN BILLIMORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Desai of Gundevi has again set to agitate the long-canvassed question of taxation exacted by him from the inhabitants of Billimora. This time he seems to have driven matters to extremity. When last year this subject was discussed at some length in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, and when the Government of Sir Madhava Row was informed of the manifold hardships to which the taxation of the Desai had subjected them, the Suba of Naosari was commissioned by the Baroda Government to inquire into the matter The Suba accordingly, after examining witnesses and eliciting sufficient information from various quarters, furnished the Dewan with a full account of the inquiries instituted by him. Though fifteen months have passed away since the inquiries were made, the Baroda Government has not as yet arrived at a definite decision on the subject.

On Sunday last the Suba of Naosari, accompanied by the Desai, went to Billimora and summoned several inhabitants of the town to the cutcheri. When a large gathering, consisting chiefly of fishermen, who, during the pitching season, form a large element, had collected there, the Suba, in the presence of the Desai, told those present that though the Government had not decided the question of taxation levied by the Desai, he would call upon the people to pay the taxes. "If," added the Suba, "you persistently decline to obey my orders, the Desai shall be empowered by the Baroda Government to confiscate your properties." In reply to this menacing speech of the Suba, one of the fishermen present said, "The Desai has no right to levy taxes upon us. He has for a long time oppressed us, and we have patiently tolerated his oppression. The houses in which we dwell are mortgaged to the Sahukars. Our condition has of late grown exceedingly wretched. If we pay the unjust taxes of the Desai we must starve. Under these circumstances we cannot obey the orders of the Sirkar. But if in spite of our extreme poverty the Sirkar compels us to pay the taxes, we shall have to quit the town and shall go to reside in the adjoining village of Wagretch which belongs to the British Government." The Suba paid little regard to this simple and frank confession of helplessness on the part of the people. He said he would be glad to see them quit the town in order to reside in the village of Wagretch! The fishermen have resolved to go to Baroda and to apply personally to Maharajah Sayaji Rao.—Yours, &c.

N. F. BILLIMORIA.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

QUARANTINE IN THE RED SEA PORTS.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

Telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 9th July:—

"All vessels coming from British India, Calcutta excepted, not laden with pilgrims, are now admitted to pratique in the Ottoman ports of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; but all vessels, without exception, freighted with pilgrims coming from beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb are to undergo five days' quarantine at the Island of Camaran; pending arrangements being made at Camaran, they are to undergo quarantine at a small island near Jeddah."

THE P. AND O. S.S. KASHGAR.

We have been asked to publish the following copy of a letter presented to Captain K. G. Murray, of the P. and O. s.s. Kashgar, by the passengers, on a recent homeward voyage:—

S.S. Kashgar, June 26, 1882.

Dear Captain Murray,—Before leaving the Kashgar we cannot permit the opportunity to pass without tendering to you our most sincere thanks not only for the kindly and thoughtful way in which you have contributed to our comfort and happiness during the voyage, but especially for that extra and spontaneous kindness which you have shown to each individual passenger on every possible occasion.

Notwithstanding the season, the voyage has been to us one of the most pleasurable we have ever made, mainly owing to your consideration; and we shall always look back with pleasure to the time spent with you during the passage from Bombay to Suez.

In wishing you a present farewell, and much of life's success in the future, we would ask you to thank your officers on our behalf for the uniform courtesy and attention we have also received at their hands. We are, dear Captain Murray, yours most faithfully,

H. Hagens, F. L. O'Callaghan, H. O. Cumberlege, Major, F. D. Miller, J. C. Rogers, C. O'L. L. Prendergast, Lieut.-Col., O. Deacon Clark, Joseph O'Sullivan, A.M.D., F. Kirby, E. Honeygen, H. Gillespie, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., Edgar Foaden.

Capt. K. G. Murray, P. & O. s.s. Kashgar.

THE LATE BENJAMIN WEBSTER.

Mr. Benjamin Webster, the comedian, whose death is announced by Reuter, was, says *Men of the Time*, born at Bath, Sept. 3, 1800, was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1813 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre, His reputation in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of Pompey for the late Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating his histrionic powers, and firmly establishing his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, and his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent,—Bulwer-Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold and Rayle Bernard having written original dramas for his theatre, at which Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Matthews, Miss Faucit, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glower, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of British plays; and, on one occasion, gave £500 for a prize comedy. Though this experiment was unsuccessful, it showed his desire to elevate the English stage. The New Adelphi Theatre, which Mr. Webster built on the site of the old house, in 1858, was long under his management, and in 1866 he undertook the lesseeship of the Olympic. His name is necessarily associated with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations are those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belpheghr, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in "The Poor Strollers." Mr. Webster was formerly President of the new Dramatic College. He retired from the management of the Adelphi Theatre in 1874.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A POLICE SEPOY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared before Mr. Ryan and renewed his application on behalf of his managing clerk Mr. Pandurang Rugoba, for a summons against Withoo Babajee, police sepoy No. 870 A, charging him with perjury.

Mr. Craigie.—I have here a copy of the magistrate's notes. I don't know if your Worship wishes it verified in any way.

The magistrate.—No; this is merely the preliminary inquiry which I am authorised to hold.

Mr. Craigie.—Your Worship will see in those notes statements which we say are false on oath.

The magistrate.—You say the police sepoy made a false statement when he said "Pandurang pushed me."

Mr. Craigie.—He made a false statement when he said that, in examination, and when he said in cross-examination, "I swear I was pushed by Pandurang."

The magistrate.—He may have believed it to be true that Pandurang did push him.

Mr. Craigie.—I shall prove by evidence that it is impossible he could have believed it to be true. I am perfectly prepared to prove it.

The magistrate.—A charge of perjury is one of a most serious nature. The law protects witnesses as much as possible in giving their evidence. The man may, in the confusion which apparently took place at the door of the office, have believed he was pushed by Pandurang.

Mr. Craigie.—I shall prove to your Worship that at the time the alleged push was given there was no confusion whatever. The man was at that time standing perfectly still and quiet. My clerk was standing several feet from him, also perfectly quiet.

The magistrate.—You are aware that the case is not within my jurisdiction. It must be tried by the High Court. I shall have to send it to the sessions, if I find it is a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Craigie.—I have no objection to its going up to the sessions.

The magistrate.—I shall grant you a summons.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th inst.

BUILDINGS ON THE TRUST ESTATE.

Resumed consideration of proposal made by Mr. Lang, "that no building be allowed on the Port Trust property within 50 yards of any main street without the special sanction of the Trustees obtained at a meeting." Submitted the correspondence that has passed on the subject. Resolution.—No building, temporary or permanent, should in future be erected on the Port Trust property within 80 feet of the Frere-road or the Colaba Causeway without the special sanction of the Trustees obtained at a meeting. Those on monthly tenancy already existing within this limit should be removed by the 1st January next. No additional cattle stables to be constructed at Mody Bay. The question as to whether further steps should be taken should be considered by the Chairman in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from Hajee Cassum Joosub, dated 29th June, stating that the s. s. Columbian has put into Bombay harbour in distress, and will have to be unloaded in order to go into dry dock for repairs; and requesting that under the circumstances the Trustees will permit him to land and reload her cargo in the Prince's Dock on payment of the charges for transhipment of cargo, and that for the time the cargo may remain there the warrant goods rates be charged. Read minutes by the Secretary of the dock committee. Resolution.—Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub should be informed that as a very special case the cargo may be landed and shipped on payment of half wharfage fees each way, and that no extra fees will be charged if the Columbian leaves on or before the 16th instant. Should she not have then left the dock, the goods may remain in the shed at warrant rates, provided the space is not required, but otherwise they will be liable to be warehoused at any time; and in this case Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub may, if no delay is likely to be caused thereby, make his own arrangements for conveying the goods to and from the warehouse, instead of paying the ordinary rate of 5 annas per ton each way. The cargo not re-shipped to pay one full wharfage fee.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 1221, dated 13th June, inquiring if the Trustees will undertake the duty of landing and despatching inland stores arriving by sea for other Governments or Administrations, and if so on what terms. Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees are willing to undertake the work on the same terms and for the same period as the Commissariat contract, but for any work additional to that done for the Commissariat Department extra establishment may have to be charged for, a rate for which will after some experience be quoted.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Week ending 4th July, 1882.	Week ending 4th July, 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	14
" " out of "	20	26
" transported	11	9
" attended to	0	4

VESSELS USING THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Week ending 4th July, 1882.	Week ending 4th July, 1881.
Vessels entered	9	5
" left	12	12
" in dock	15	12

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be service on board the s. s. Inchclutha, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay Captain, W. M. Robbie, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi.—Major W. F. Sandwith.
For London.—Mr. J. Wallace, Miss Bengough.
For Port Said.—Mr. Aird.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 93, Farringdon-Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Divine Service, on board the Inchcluthа, Prince's Dock, 7-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th:—Abyssinia (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday:—Vernath Hall (s), Glasgow.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Macleod (s) and Handel (s), for London; Lady Dalhousie (s), Antwerp; Cathay (s), Trieste, &c.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Sturm (on a German song)
Overture	Le Concert à la Cour
Reminiscences of Offenbach	
Valse	Casino Tanze
Quadrille	Genevieve
Galop	Bald da Bald dort

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Werneth Hall, Sultana, and Columbian entered, and the s. s. Bancoora, Lady Dalhousie, and Handel left, the dock yesterday.

Theft of a Currency Note.—Dugdoo Yessoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 20 from Mr. McDonald. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Babajee Bhowanjee, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 19-5 in cash belonging to Vithul Rughoonath. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Lurking Trespass.—Ramjee Yessoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of secreting himself at night in the liquor shop of Ramjee Luximon, at Manim, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Charge of Bigamy.—Bheema, woman, and Koosha Booda were yesterday committed by Mr. W. Webb to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Prisoner No. 1 stands charged with marrying during the lifetime of her lawful husband, and prisoner No. 2 with the abetment of the offence, and adultery.

Theft at Malabar Hill.—Doming Louis, a domestic servant recently in the employ of Mr. J. Moore, residing on Malabar Hill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing eleven copper vessels, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Mr. Moore. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Municipal Cases.—Munnoo Fakir, Dawoo Madhoo, Lukhma Pudma, and Badee Jeeva, fisherman, and Hoosain Nusoojee, butcher, were prosecuted by the Inspector of Private Markets, on the 10th instant, for selling putrid fish and unwholesome meat. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the cases were tried, fined each of the former Rs. 3, and the latter Rs. 5.

Effects of the Weather.—The back wall of a three-storeyed house, No. 16, Matharpacady, fell in on Monday last, injuring a Parsee woman. The tenants have all vacated the building, and the matter has been reported to the Municipal authorities.—An unoccupied shed in the compound of Nusserwanjee Mistree's bungalow, at Parell Tank-road, also fell in on the same day.

Fatal Street Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of Dhondoo Jeeva, a boy aged nine years. Deceased was knocked down and run over by a pony dog-cart driven by Mr. J. O'Shea, on the evening previous, at Frere-road. One of the wheels of the dog-cart passed over the head of the deceased, and caused a fracture of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was rec

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Doongree Tuntunpoora Street, otherwise called Bengalpoora or Oamercarry Row.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Pundunsey Dhunjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Zoorajee Narrayan Kurpay Telee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of January, 1873.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side of Doongree Tuntunpoora Street, or otherwise called or known by the name of Bengalpoora, or Oomercarry Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the said Doongry Tuntunpoora Street, on the west and north by the property of Hajee Goolam Mahomed Hafeez Abdoola Rahman, and on the south by the property of Khoja Visram Gangjee, containing by admeasurement 209 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 126, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 925, and new Survey No. 3,139.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Dockhana—

On account and at the risk of Dulputram Hurjeewundass—

1,307 pieces teak scantlings.
At Kassara Bunder.
On account and at the risk of Tapidass Candass—
21 first and second class teak squares.
To close consignment, ex "Chilka."
About 55 second-class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Allibhoy Caderbhoy—

Es s.s. Cathey.
AC 2602—1 bale 10 reams unglazed white printing paper, 27 by 40, 500 sheets 32 lbs.
Ex s.s. Tebe.
MM & C 1302—1 bale 10 reams unglazed white printing papers, 27 by 40, 500 sheets 31 lbs.
1261—1 bale 10 reams unglazed white printing papers, 27 by 40, 500 sheets, 28 lbs.
Ex s.s. Daphne
169—1 case 25 reams azure glazed bank post papers, 17½ by 22½, 13½ lbs.
Es s.s. Vorwaerts
616-18—3 cases 68 4-20 reams azure glazed bank post papers, 18 by 22½, 14 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Victoria-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower-vases, pictures, &c., the property of Dr. J. VITTERS.

The property is on view.

SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—The band instruments of the 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of solid silver euphonium, bass trombone, tenor trombone, tenor cor, saxehorn, trumpet, bass and side drums, clarionets, piccolo, triangle, cymbals, flute, fifes, military metronome with bell (quite new), &c.

These instruments are from Boosey and Co. They are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 11, Meadow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebram Hassum retiring from business, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, silver and plated ware, cutlery, hosiery, bed and table linen, blankets, flannels, air tight boxes, portmanteaux, overland trunks, wearing apparel, waterproof clothings, brushes, stationery, shop furniture, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Janardhan Moroba, receiver of the premises, and pursuant to the Decretal Order, dated 29th April, 1881, made by the High Court in a suit on the Equity Side of the late Supreme Court, wherein Nanee Tara Naiqueen is complainant and Khoja Allaruckia Soomar and others were defendants. All that piece of land with houses and chawls thereon, standing and known by the name of Tarra Naiqueen's estate, situate on the northern side of Chewoolwady-road or Kolbhat-road in the sub-district of Mandvie in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 812 and 25,100 square yards more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 594 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 6 7, 8 and 9, and bounded on the east by a Hasal Bhatia's Mahajun Waddy, on the west by the property of Kassinath Wittoba, on the north partly by the property of the said Kassinath Wittoba, and partly by the property of Anundrao Narrayen Daboolker, and on the south by a public road called Chewoolwady or Colbhatwady, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the respective tenants of the late Allaruckia Soomar, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Tarra Naiqueen Mungeshkurrin and the said Cassinath, and are now in the occupation of the respective tenants of the said Janardhun Moroba, receiver, and the said Cassinath. Further particulars, plan, and conditions of sale of the above property may be seen on application at the office of Messrs. Smith and Frere, solicitors for the said receiver, No. 14, Rampart Row, Bombay.—Dated this [illegible] of July, 1882.

SMITH & FRERE.
Solicitors for the Receiver, Janardhan Moroba.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

NOTICES.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

[illegible]

PRICE ANNAS 2 PER COPY.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

KEATING'S IN[illegible]

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, a[illegible]
are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT P[illegible]
quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In c[illegible]
Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordi[illegible]
no one need be troubled by these pests. It is pe[illegible]
clean in application. Ask for, and take no other tha[illegible]
"KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fai[illegible]
satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small [illegible]

[illegible]COTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Upcountry commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also o
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The enormous brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their exports there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprising controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It puts the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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[illegible] TRADERS and others
[illegible] the notice of
[illegible] Railway
[illegible]

Advertisements will be received at the following rates, at which they will be inserted for any number of days that advertisers may direct. The charges have been fixed on a moderate scale to encourage a liberal use of the new means of making announcements known to the public.

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Mugsid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Hulsi Gate	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Wangi	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Kirkee	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Civil	Malker
Bhanddoop	Dongergaum	Chir chowli	Chandoor
Tannah	Bagmar	Kh riut*†	Dameguan
Deewa	Khundwa*†	P adesdari	Poolgaum
Kullian Junction*†	Jawar	Khadki	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beorh	Wurdah†	Wurdah
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Igatpun	Bheroo ce	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timb rnee	Chinchwad	Jehwor
Kanjoorah*	W dhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	wnee	Poonah*¶	Barsee Road*
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhin
Deolalee R. Siding	Khundi	Qoroolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoot	Mohol
Khaleegee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Khuirgaum	Packney‡
Nipbar	Rampur	Patus	Sholapur*
Lassalgaum	Bagra	Dhond	Hodgee
Khurgaar	Semri	Borebail	Kurubgam
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Sheegwan	Doodnch
Naidongaree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Kaigaum	Babai	Warrungaum	Shahabad*†
Galna	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Pachora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mhow	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Shewa Bridge	Sydapore
Sinowlee	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Road
Julgaum		Julumi	Kistna
		Sheagaum*	Chicksgore
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Bopahavi
Marine Line	Goolwod	Broach*	Nariad (had
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Baraiee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damoon Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sabund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Chanoloe
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umlsar	Baliwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhyndar	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghare
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sonalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Unctoran
Palghur	on	Dakor	Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner, ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner,

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... „ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... „ 35
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These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

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	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

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BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

[illegible]SS SHIRTS.
[illegible]inest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.

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Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.

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A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.

SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
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ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

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"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

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MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz. :—

"APRONS."

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	..Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	.. „ 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	.. „ 3	0
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Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	.. „ 33	0
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ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp .. .. Rs. 15 8

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MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
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BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from	2 4 per yard.
Ditto Colored	... „	2 11 „
Satins all shades ...	... „	1 9 „
Velvets	... „	2 0 „
Velveteens colored ...	... „	1 8 „
Ditto Black	... „	1 8 „
Sateens all Shades ...	... „	0 8 „
Grenadines	... „	0 5 „
Alpacas	... „	0 6 „
Serges Blue	... „	1 2 „
Muslins white and fancy,	... „	0 4½ „
Lawns	... „	0 2½ „
Merinos all Shades ...	... „	1 6 „
„ Black ...	... „	0 13½ „
Pompadours, fast colours	... „	0 5 „
Batistes all shades ...	... „	0 6 „
Nets all colors	... „	0 6 „
Frillings	... „	0 1½ „
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „	0 14 „

		Rs. a.
Dresses Ready made ...	...from	3 8 each.
Ditto Ball	... „	9 0 „
Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Flowers Ditto ..		
Feathers Ditto ...		
Fans Ditto ...		
Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored...	„ 1	4 per pair.
„ „ Black and colored	„ 1	8 „
„ Silk Black	„ 0	15 „
„ „ Colored 2 Buttons....	„ 1	6 „
„ „ 3 Buttons....	„ 1	12 „
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for....	„ 0	8 „
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2	12 dozen.
Linen Cuffs	... „ 4	2 „
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„ 5	8 each.
Ditto untrimmed	„ 0	12 „
Hats Riding	„ 5	12 each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA. (now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
CUSROO ESTATE.
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 Years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to
ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bond fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bond fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas as fees for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds